

NASA SBIR/STTR Technologies



H2.01-9033– A Reliable, Efficient Cryogenic Propellant Mixing Pump With No Moving Parts

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Identification and Significance of Innovation

- A reliable, efficient, compact propellant mixing pump for cryogenic fluid management applications
 - Prevent thermal stratification to control propellant storage pressure
- Innovative operating mechanism to enable reliable operation at cryogenic temperatures
- · Eliminate mechanical pistons or impellers
 - No mechanical wear and vibration
- · No pump cavitation problem; self-priming
- · High pumping performance
- · TRL 3 at start of Phase II, TRL 4 at end of Phase II

Phase I Results

- Successfully demonstrated operation with two-phase refrigerant
 - Pressure rise: > 1 psi
 - Volumetric efficiency:~ 50%
- Prototype cryogenic pump design

Phase II Technical Objectives

- Reliable, efficient operation with two-phase cryogen
- High pumping performance
- Lightweight and compact
- High fidelity pump analysis model

Phase II Work Plan

- Develop key components
- Fabricate and test a pump with refrigerant at room temperature
- Design and assemble a cryogenic pump
- Assess cryogenic pump performance with two-phase and sub-cooled cryogen

Propellant
Inlet

Flow rate: 8 gpm (0.5 L/s)

Pressure rise: 0.7 psid at P = 20 psia

Higher pressure rise is very easy to achieve
Power dissipated at cryogenic temperature: 5.7 W

Efficiency: 45%
Required net positive suction head: none
Mass: 3 kg; Volume: 100 inch³

4 in.

NASA and Non-NASA Applications

- Zero Boil-Off storage of cryogens
- Short-term vented cryogen storage
- Low-G reliable compression mass gauge
- · General cryogenic fluid management and transfer
- Two-phase thermal management systems for military and commercial high power electronics systems

Firm Contact

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